FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

MENRI BOCHEFORT'S MOTION IN THE CORPS-A A GREAT SENSATION.

Panis, Friday, Dec. 3, 1869. At the sitting of the Corps Legislatif to-day, Henri Rochefort rose and demanded that the National Guard be ordered to guard the Hall of the Corps Legislatif in future for the protection of the members. The demand took the Chamber by surprise and created an extraordinary sensation. Expressions of astonishment burst forth from all parts of the hall. Cheers followed which were answered by cries of derision and disapproval. The opposition members generally applauded, but the majority protested against the demand and the demonstration made in

Ms favor. THE BAUDIN ANSIVERSARY-NO DISORDER.

Paris, Friday, Dec 3, 1869-8 p. m. The fears of disorders to-day, on account of the anniversary of the barricades of 1851 and of the death of Baudin, have not been realized. The city has been unusually quiet all day, and at this hour there are no symptoms of excitement.

THE FRENCH CABLE. It is reported that the difficulties at Paris and

Washington, arising from the landing of the French Cable on American shores, have been amicably

SPAIN.

MORE CARLIST CONSPIRACIES. Madeid, Friday, Dec. 3, 1869. Several other Carlist conspiracies have been discovered in various parts of Spain within the past few days. A number of persons have been arrested,

tions to guard against any new outbreak. THE REPUBLICAN PRESS. Several of the Republican journals, the publication of which was suspended at the beginning of the recent insurrection, have been permitted to reappear.

and the authorities are taking extraordinary precau-

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

A PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE-PAPAL ALLOCU-TION-DISCORD APPREHENDED. LONDON, Friday, Dec. 3, 1869.

Dispatches from Rome announce that a Pre-Synodal Conference was held yesterday, when a papal allocution was delivered, and oaths were administered to the officers of the Œcumenical Council. The London Times to-day says: "Things at Rome are auguring ill for the Council. Gallicanism is rampant. The Austrian and German Bishops demur to the dogma of infallibility, and discord is apprehended among the Italians. Antonelli shakes his head at a performance in which he never felt sympathy. It will be some time before it can become clear whether the Council will bring the Church peace or a sword."

> GREAT BRITAIN. MR. PEABODY'S REMAINS.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 3, 1869. H. M. S. Monarch is now all ready to sail with the body of the late Mr. Peabody, though she will probably remain a few days for the rest of the fleet to come up. Her cabins have been tastefully and appropriately draped with black cloth and white silk. The cotton mills in Lancashire are again running

on full time. PRUSSIA.

MR. BURLINGAME'S MISSION. BERLIN, Friday, Dec. 3, 1869.

Mr. Burlingame of the Chinese Embassy had an interview with King William yesterday, and presented his credentials. The meeting was characterized by the usual complimentary speeches.

> PORTUGAL. CABLE PROPOSALS.

MADRID, Friday, Dec. 3, 1869. The Portuguese Government has invited tenders

for the manufacture and laying of a submarine telegraph cable from Portugal to some eligible point on the American coast, touching at the Azores.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Friday, Dec. 3, 1869. Gen. Ignatieff has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, to succeed Prince Gortschakoff.

CUBA. ANOTHER NIPE EXPEDITION-ENGAGEMENTS AT

MAYARI AND SAN JOSE-REBEL SUCCESSES. HAVANA, Dec. 1.-A letter dated Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 23, contains the following intelligence: A well authenticated report has reached this city that the steamer Teaser has landed a party of filibusters in the Bay of Nipe, with a large quantity of military stores, and that they have reached the interior in safety. On the 20th the Spaniards attacked the insurgents intrenched at Mogate [Mayarif]. The troops commenced by shelling the rebel position, and then charged with bayonets, but were repulsed with great loss. Many of their wounded are coming in here. The Government is seizing animals on the

street for the use of the army. Advices from Puerto Principe to the 24th ult. have been received. Information was brought by a negro that the insurgents were appreaching San José, which was garrisoned by Catalan volunteers. A party of twenty volunteers with an officer sent out to reconnoiter was cut off and captured. On the next morning the insurgents attacked San José, and after fighting for an hour raised a white flag. garrison responded, and sent out an officer and four men, who approached the rebel lines and proposed a capitulation. The soldiers without orders fired a volley and killed two of the Spaniards. The fighting was then renewed. The Cubaus fought desperately, and endeavored to scale the intreachments; but reënforcements coming to the garrison they finally withdrew. Eleven Catalans were killed. The affair caused much excitement at Puerto Principe. The Colonel commanding the Catalans has been sent to Havana to be tried by court-martial.

THE CINCO VILLAS-THE HAVANA RAILROAD DIVIDEND. HAVANA, Dec. 3 .- The Military Government will soon be inaugurated for the Cinco-Villas district. Great results are expected from this measure, which it is supposed will lead to the complete reëstablishment of the Spanish authority in that quarter. A dividend of four percent has been declared by the Havana Railroad Company since the road has been ander the management of Gen. Clavijo. Formerly, white under the Aldamas direction, the road paid no

dividend for years. MEXICO.

A PRONUNCIAMENTO WITH A VIEW TO BUSI-

NESS-GEN. VEGA'S DESIGNS. San Francisco. Dec. 3 .- By the arrival to-day of the steamer Continental from Mexican ports, advices were received from Mazatlan to November 24. Political affairs in Mexico were quiet, and business unusually dell.

It is stated that Placido Vega has pledged kimself to the principal importing houses of Mazatian, in consideration of \$40,000, to make a pronunciamento as soon as their cargoes arrive, to allow them a discount of 50 per cent of the duties, and to keep the town until the goods are disposed of. In consequence of this agreement, several cargoes have been enade up in Liverpool for Mazatlan.

Parts of the State of Sonora have been devastated by the Indians. The State of Durango has suffered severely from the rains. Three water-spouts appeared, which destroyed a village of 200 houses, filled the mines with water, and damaged the fields The Apache Indians appeared in Durango and pene-

trated as far south as the State of Zacatecas. THE NEW DOMINION.

MEGOTIATION WITH THE WINNEPEGS - THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION.

OTTAWA, Canada, Dec. 3.-Important dispatches from the House Government, in reference to the North-West, are expected to-morrow. It appears the Gosernment was in communication with them last week.
Instructions with regard to the Queen's Proclamation are expected to be agreed apon at the next meeting. It is inderstood that La Grand Vicaire Thebault, Col. Erastinger, and Col. De Salsbury will proceed to the North-West of Tuesday, for the purpose of negotiating a satisfactory settlement with the halfurceds.

THE ERIE AND NIAGARA RAILROAD BILL. TOKONYO, Ont., Dec. 3.-The Parliamentary Committee appointed to consider the Erie and Ningara

Railway bill for the change of the name and the exten son of the powers, sat this morning. Speeches were made and evidence given in favor, and also in opposition by the promoters of the Great Western bill. After sitting three hours, the Committee decoded, by 16 to 13, that the preamble of the bill was not proved. The bill consequence of the bill was not proved.

falls through.
PROBABLE PEACE IN WINNIPEG. TORONTO, Dec. 3.—All the dispatches received resterpay and to-day seem to indicate that an amicable settlement will be reached, but the opposition papers clamor for Gov. McDougall's recall.

REPORT OF TREASURER SPINNER.

Washington, Dec. 3.-Treasurer Spinner, in his annual report, says:

his annual report, says:

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

There were received during the fiscal year ending with June, through the mails, 192,978 official letters. Of this number 25,518 contained money. There were received by express in the Redemption Division 17,780, and in the Cash Division 3,558 money packages. There were sent by mail 66,718 letters. Of these 6,428 were entirely on manuscript, and the remainder were partially written and in part printed. Many of these contained money or checks. There were mailed 25,752 farfs, payable to the order of the payee, without any other inclosure. There were sent by express 21,012 money packages.

PURCHASES FOR THE SINKING FUND. Between the 11th of May and the 25th of November there were, Sundays excluded, 169 Executive days. During this time there were paid for United States six per cent bonds, on account of the Sinking Fund and for per cent bonds, on account of the Sinking Fund and for the fund held subject to the order of Concress, interest and premium paid thereon included, \$83,282,270. It will be seen that these payments exceed half a million dollars for every working day, or over \$3,000,000 in every week for six months. The Treasurer now holds in trust for the Secretary of the Treasury, on account of the two funds named, \$73,478,800 in United States six per cent stocks. The dividends on these stocks so held will net an income to the Treasury and for the reduction of the public debt of \$4,528,728 per annum. There has already been received for interest on these bonds \$704,304 in gold, which has been invested in United States bonds representing \$787,800, which are held for the two funds above named. If the same rate of purchase is hereafter maintained, and the accruing interest invested semi-annually in like bonds, the whole National Debt will thus be paid off in less than thirteen years.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

THE PUBLIC DERT. The following is a recapitulation of all kinds of Government paper that was issued as money, or that was ever, in any way, used as a circulating medium, and that remained outstanding and unpaid, on the 30th of June,

1869: Noven and three-tenths notes, new issue. Temporary loss certificates. Sir per cent compon compound interest notes. Codd certificates. Sir per cent compon compound interest notes. Codd certificates. Old two-year six per cent notes. Old two-year six per cent notes. Two-year five per cent notes. Two-year five per cent notes. Two-year five per cent notes. Persuational currency, first series. Fractional currency, first series. Fractional currency, second series. Fractional currency, thind series. Add for discounts on mutilated currency. Total amount of all kinds of paper money outstanding. Total amount of all kinds of paper money outstanding. Total amount of all kinds of paper money outstanding. Total amount of all kinds of paper money outstanding.	\$1,168,100 186,311 12,008 3,022,900 30,419,640 52,120,600 52,120,600 121,637 255,905,134 4,550,4134 4,550,4134 4,550,4134 4,551,437 4,551,437 121,741 137,913
ties within the year amount to	725,757,590
Total amount destroyed from June, 1861, up to and in- cluding June 20, 1869	3,748,645,129
. NATIONAL BANKS.	

At the date of the last annual report the number of National Banks that had deposited United States securities preliminary to their organization, was 1,682; number ties preliminary to their organization, was 1.682; number organized during the fiscal year, 10; whole number of banks organized up to and including June 30, 1869, 1,692; whole number of banks having securities in the custody of this office for their circulating notes, and that have paid duty to the Treasury, was on the 30th of June, 1869, 1,661; failed prior to June 30, 1868, money realized from sales of stocks, 10; withdrawn, having no circulation, 12; failed before June 30, 1868, securities in part still held, 3; failed in last fiscal year, securities in part still held, 1; withdrawn and money to redeem circulation deposited withdrawn and money to redeem circulation deposis prior to June 30, 1888, 2; withdrawn and money to deem circulation deposited in the fiscal year, 2; what number of banks organized from the beginning, 1,692. New National Banks Organized.—The ten new harmade their first deposits of securities in the order follows:

Hindle Unit's Brak de Bonse of Securities. Pacific National Bank of Council Blufts. Lowar First National Bank of Sharon. Pennariyania. Farmers' National Bank of Bangor. Maine: First National Bank of Fairbault, Minnesota; First National Bank of Hillsborough. New-Hampshire; Ohlo National Bank of Cereband, Ohio: First National Bank of Anatin, Minnesota; Union-square National Bank of New York, New-York: First National Bank of Marfreesboro; Tennessee.

Austin, Minnesota; Union-square National Bank of New York, Pirst National Bank of Muffeesboro, Tennessee.

National Banks that have Fatiled.—In 1865, First National Bank of Attica, New York; in 1866, Merchants' National Bank of Washington, D. C.; in 1866, Venango National Bank of Franklin, Penn.; in 1867, First National Bank of Medina, N. Y.; in 1867, Tennessee National Bank of Memphis, Tenn.; in 1867, First National Bank of Newton at Newtonville, Mass.; in 1867, First National Bank of Newton at Newtonville, Mass.; in 1867, First National Bank of New-Orleans; in 1868, First National Bank of New-Orleans, N. Y.; in 1868, Croton National Bank of New-Orleans, N. Y.; in 1868, First National Bank of New-Orleans, N. Y.; in 1868, First National Bank of New-York, N. Y.; in 1868, First National Bank of New-National Banks of New-National Banks Mathematical Bank of Carondolet, Misseuri, 1; in 1868, June 16, Farmers' National Banks that have columnarily retirest and devocated funds in the Trensury to redeem their carculation.—In 1865, Oct. 13, First National Bank of Carondolet, Misseuri, 1; in 1868, June 16, Farmers' National Bank of Jackson, Mississippi, 1; in 1869, May 25, First National Bank of Jackson, Mississippi, 1; in 1869, May 25, First National Bank of May 25, First National Bank of Jackson, Mississippi, 1; in 1869, May 25, First National Bank of Jackson, Mississippi, 1; in 1869, May 25, First National Bank of Jackson, Mississippi, 1; in 1869, May 25, First National Bank of Jackson, Mississippi, 1; in 1869, May 25, First National Bank of Jackson, Mississippi, 1; in 1869, May 25, First National Bank of Jackson Mississippi, 1; in 1869, May 25, First National Bank of Lardiness National Bank of Lardin

June 30, 1869, 17.
National Banks that have never had eleculating notes that have withdrawn their securities from the custody of the Treasury.—First National Bank of Penn Yan, New York; Second National Bank of Ottomwa, Iowa; Second Naasury.—First National Bank of Penin Yan, New York; ond National Bank of Ottomwa, Iowa; Second Na-nai Bank of Canton, Iowa; Berkshire National Bank ddnus, Massachusetts; First National Bank of Utica, « York (Since reorganized); First National Bank of wich, Connecticut (Since reorganized); First National die of Flemington, New-Jersey (no controller's certi-ties); National Bank of Crawford County, Meadville, ennsylvania; City National Bank, Savannah, Georgia; ittston National Bank of Pittston, Pennsylvania. National Banks that have failed or that have voluntarile

retired, with date of failure or retirement, and amoun of outsitending circulating notes.

rst National Bank of Columbia, Missouri; voluntary, Oct. 13, 1805;

00. at Mational Bank of Caroudelet, Missouri: voluntary, Aug. 1, 1866;

mers' National Bank of Wantesha, Wisconsin; voluntary, Aug. 1, 1866; \$50,000. 90,000. intional Bank of Jackson, Mississippi; voluntary, April 20, 1869; National Bank of Cedarsburg, Wisconsin: voluntary, May 25.

66: \$12,000. First National Bank of Atties, N. Y. falled, April 14, 1965; \$44,000. Venango National Bank, Franklin, Pa. falled, May 5, 1866; \$35,000. Merchants' National Bank, Washington, D. G.; falled, May 5, 1866 180,000.
First National Bank of Medina, N. Y.; failed, March 9, 1867; \$40,000.
Tennessee National Bank, Memphia, Tenn.; failed, March 21, 1867;

6,000 First National Bank of Seims, Ala.; failed, April 30, 1867; \$85,000.

cual Unadilla Bauk. Unadilla, N. Y.; falled, Aug. 6, 1867; ers' and Citizens' National Bank of Breskiys, N. Y.; failed, Sept. 84253,900.

Info; \$253,900.
Croton National Bank, New-York; falled, Oct. 7, 1867; \$186,000.
Croton National Bank of Keokok, Iowa; falled, March 6, 1868; \$26,000.
Pirst National Bank of Belleville, Ct.; falled, March 6, 1868; \$26,200.
National Bank of Vicksburg, Miss.; failed, April 24, 1883; \$25,000.
Pirst National Bank of Reckford, Iti, falled, March 19, 1869; \$45,000.
Total circulation at the closing, \$1,994,820.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Alluding to the act passed near the close of the last session of the XLth Congress, to restrain and regulate the franking privilege, in which it is declared that it shall not be lawful for any person entitled to the franking privilege to exercise said privilege otherwise than by his autograph signature upon the matter franked, Gen. Spinner says: "It was soon found that in this, as well as in many other offices, this would require and waste the whole time of the principal officer to execute it, leaving him no time to attend to the important official duties of his office. It is hard to conceive how an official duty forced upon an official but here is a substitute of an official letter, that it is an "official but here." Can be fortuned to be a privilege. A fac simile of my official signature seems to answer very well on a \$1,000 greenback note; but, under this law, it is not good to a certificate that saves the affixing of a three-cent postage sxamp. Then, the abuses, if there were any, are not cured, for the autographic signatures are necessarily now placed upon the envelopes, just as the printed ones were formerly in advance of their use. High officers of the Government receiving large salaries are, by this construction of the law, compelled to waste their time in the profitiess and intellectual employment of signing their names to three-cent postage certificates. The Government cannot afford this. The thing don't pay. It is be lieved that the loss to the Government of the useful services of officials is a hundred-fold greater than that occasioned by any abuse that may have existed which as in many other offices, this would require and waste

asioned by any abuse that may have existed which

he laws seek to remedy."
The Treasurer in conclusion says: " It is certainly in a

spirit of vain boasting the fact is stated, that in the eight years and more that the Treasury of the United States has been in my charge, during which time money transactions were had that foot on the books of the office transactions were had that foot on the books of the office at a sum exceeding \$44,000,000,000 an amount of money so great that the ordinary human mind can scarce comprehend it), and notwithstanding the fact that wast amounts of money have been and are every day handled by hundreds of persons in this office; yet not one cent has, up to this time, been lost to the people of the United States on account of the management of the Treasury, or on account of the employes in this office. If this is mere luck, then certainly I have been the luckness of men. Losses, it is true, have occurred, but thus far they have been so small that they have always been made good to the Treasury by the persons responsible for them, or by voluntary contributions of the associates of the unfortunate ones. Although I feel I have the right to say that I Losses, it is true, have occurred, but thus far they have been so small that they have always been made good to the Treasurry by the persons responsible for them, or by voluntary contributions of the associates of the unfortushate ones. Although I feel I have the right to say that I have always done my whole duty to the utimost brink of my capacity for endurance; that I have worked unceasingly in season and out of season in the public service, and that I have never done an official act that I am not willing the whole world should know, yet is is certain that without the aid of an overraling Providence that has directed the choice of houset and competent persons to aid in the ardinous duties that devolved upon me, or without the kindness at all times shown me by your predecessors and yourself, such a result would not have been possible. I feel that such good fortune cannot have been possible. I feel that such good fortune cannot have been possible. I feel that such good fortune and skillful mariner may at hast be wrecked on some hidden rock; the law of chance is now strongly against me. I therefore now, more than ever, feel an anxious desire to retire from the portious position that I hold, the holding of which I am sure has been of greater benefit to the good people of the United States than to your leaching servant.

F. E. Spinklin, Treasurer of the U. E.

WASHINGTON.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE DENOUNCED-PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF THE TREAS-URY DEPARTMENT—THE COLORED LABOR CONVENTION—INTERVIEW BETWEEN JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE AND GEN. SHERMAN-THE

RESULT IN MISSISSIPPI. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 3, 1869.

The Tennessee Republicans are to be represented here, during the coming session of Congress, by several prominent gentlemen from Nashville and other places in the State, who have been selected to present to the public men here the condition of affairs in their State. The Tennessee members are a unit in the denunciation of the conduct of the Tennessee Legislature, and the policy by which they obtained power. It is stated that they are systematically, though cautiously, repealing the laws by which equal rights to all the citizens of the State have been guaranteed. Recently an attempt was made to repeal the law protecting the colored citizens in their right to sit on juries or hold office; 31 votes out of 72 were obtained for the repeal, but the law is practically a dead letter. The Legislature have just reënacted the old vagrant law in an toffensive shape, providing that laboring persons, who have not contracted by the 1st of January for the ensuing year. shall be hired or sold for that period to the highest bidder. By another law the tenant of land is not allowed to remove or sell the crop until the landlord has been paid. The object is to keep colored farmers under the land-owners' heel. A law inflicting penalties on common carriers has been repealed, which protected the colored person in traveling; hereafter he can be charged firstclass fare, and put into any sort of car, and no remedy exists. Another law forbids voters from casting their ballots elsewhere than in the district where they live. Heretofore the colored man could go to the county town, where he voted with others of his class, and stood a chance of protection; now he must vote under the eye of his employer, or run the risk of being driven off if he was to vote contrary to his wishes. The representative Republicans assert that every law now on the statute-books of their State sustaining equal rights before the law will be repealed or nullified. Leading papers are advocating the election of delegates to the proposed Constitutional Convention who are opposed to negro suffrage, free schools, and other rights now in possession of the people. They assert that more than one-half of the present Legislature are disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment and the State Constitution. According to the statements of those who hold this view, the principal Northern men who have been active in Tennesseee are leaving as rapidly as possible, and the condition of public sentiments and affairs generally grows worse daily. It is the intention to secure protection from Congress, and already a bill to meet the case in view has been prepared, and will be presented in both Houses at an early day.

Mr. Broodhead, Second Controller of the Treasury, has prepared an important bill, which, if passed by Congress, will make a complete reorganization of the Treasury, so far as classification and salaries are concerned. The bill reduces the cierical force, both male and female, increases their pay, and classifies the clerks in five grades, making the first class highest, instead of lowest, as at present. The salaries of the two Assistant Secretaries and Solicitors of the First and Second Controllers will be \$5,500; six Auditors and Registers of the Commissioner of Customs, Chiefs of the Bureau of Statistics, and Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and Special Commissioner of Revenue, \$5,000; each chief clerk of a department, \$4,000; elerks in class, \$2,500, \$2,000, \$1,500, \$1,200; fomale clerks, \$700, \$900, \$1,200; messengers, watchmen, and doorkeepers, \$1,000; assistant messengers, \$600; sweepers and scrub-bers, \$400. The clorical force will be reduced eight per cent, and the clerks will be graded according to efficiency, and undergo a thorough examination before a special board appointed for the purpose. Secretary Boutwell recommends said bill in his report, and will urge its passage by Congress. All the other bureau officers and several Congressmen favor it.

Delegates to the National Colored Labor Convention which meets here Monday, are already beginning to arrive, and it promises to be quite a large body. There will be several white male and some female delegates. A good deal of interest is felt as to the policy to be pursued by the Convention. Judging from the views expressed at several consultations held/by persons active in the movement, its platform will probably declare the sympathy of the Convention with the labor movement in this and other countries, and deciaring that the interests of the colored laborer in this country require that their efforts should all be directed toward protective and cooperative movements, and not turned into any distinctively political channels, except in so far as they are necessary for the accomplishment of these purposes. Resolutions will be adapted expressive of the gratitude of the Convention toward the Republican party and the present Adminis

John C. Breckinridge called upon Gen. Sherman at the War Department yesterday, to pay his respects. He was at once admitted, and an agreeable interview followed. Mutual compliments were given upon the personal apwo gentlemen. Gen. Sherman remarked, pleasantly, that he had not had the pleasure of meeting Gen. Breckinridge since he saw him at Durham Station, N. C., where the terms of surrender of Johnson's Repel army were agreed upon. They conversed on old army scenes with great cordiality, but the subject of politics was not alluded to. Breckinridge declines to converse on the subject of party politics, and during his stay here has been very quiet and unpretending.

Judge Dent returned this evening from Mississippl. He says that from the returns received from Misaissippi he thinks he is beaten in his race for Governor by at least

Considering that both Houses of Congress meet three days hence, there are not as many Scuators and Member here as might be expected, and not so many as have been here at the same time on previous years. There are only about 70 Representatives in the city, and only half as many Senators, and some doubt is expressed that a quorum will be present on Monday.

It is understood that on the question of repealing the law imposing a duty on bituminous coal, the Ways and Means Committee stand as follows: Messrs. Schenck, Maynard, McCarthy, Kelley, and Blair, opposed to re peal; and Messrs. Hooper, Allison, Brooks, and Marshall in favor of repeal.

The Mexican Claims Commission, which meets here o Monday, will, among other things, be called upon to decide the validity of the demand of a large number of United States citizens for the recognition of the accrued interest on Mexican bonds, which they hold as a claim against Mexico. They will also demand the recognition of the bonds as a valid claim, under the provisions of the treaty authorizing the Commission. Successful claimants will be entitled to collect the amounts decided to be due them from their own Governments, which in turn will be reimbursed by the Government against which the claim may have been brought.

An immigration agent states that he has settled 80 families of Danes near Okalona, Miss., and is confident that within the next 10 years he will have introduced 20,000 Scandinavian families: into Mississippi and Alabama. An immigration society has been formed among the planters at Okalona, and 1,500 acres have been given to the company to be sold at a low price to actual settlers.

Thomas M. Calmar, Captain of Cavalry, having been tried by court martial and found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of military discipline in having tied up by the wrists Wm. Hughes, Company C, Sixth Cavalry, from the effects of which said cruel and unlawful punishment Hughes lost the fingers of each of his hands, and is maimed and disabled for life, he is sentenced to be su pended from rank and command for the period of 12 mouths, and to be confined to the post of Fort Richardson, Texas, for the same time. Lieut. E. P. Colby, Eleventh Infantry, having been tried by court martial and found guilty of gambling while having Government funds in his possession, is sentenced to suspension from rank and pay for the period of three months.

Secretary and Mrs. Fish gave their first party of the season this evening, at their elegant residence on H-st. Among those present were the President and his lady, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, and most of the representatives of the foreign legations, the members of the Cabinet, Judge Dent, Dr. Sharpe, Gen. Sherman, and their ladies. No members of Congress were present.

Great excitement prevailed here for about an hour this evening, occasioned by the burning of a defective flue in Willard's Hotel. It was thought the immense sturucture was on fire, and the numerons occupants began to pack up and leave. The Fire Department were on the ground but their services were not called into requisition.

THE NAVY LINE AND STAFF QUARREL-TRIAL OF A TORPEDO BOAT-THE NEW CUSTOMS LAWS OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

LAWS OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

The Board of Officers recently in session at the Navy Department to determine upon the rank of staff officers have adjourned and submitted theory report to the Secretary, which will be transmitted to Congress. It is understood that the Board have recommended that surgeons and paymasters of the fleet, fleet engineers, and surgeons, paymasters, and engineers of more than 12 years' standing, shall rank with commanders; surgeons, paymasters, and chief-engineers of less than 12 years' standing, and the secretaries of the Admiral and Vice Admiral, shall rank with Bestesants; passed assistant surgeons and first assistant engineers shall rank ext after masters; and third assistant engineers shall rank with midshipand third assistant engineers shall rank with midship-men. The above ranks are on a grade below those held by staff officers, officers for several years past, and accord with the acts of Congress of August 15, 1855, and March 2.

ISSO. The rank held by staff officers for the past five years was established by an order of. March 13, 1883, but never received the approval of Congress.

Secretary Robeson, Admirals Porter and Dahleren.

Secretary Robeson, Admirals Porter and Dahleren.

Commodore Case and others yesterday monthing visited the United States steamer Nina, at the Washington Navy-Yard, to witness her first trial as a tornedo box. During the war the vessel was used as a tur. She is 300 tuns, and built of iron, very strong, and has traveled the ocean at the rate of 17 knots per hour. There has been attached to her an iron bar 20 feet in length, rigged out by machinery from the bottom of the vessel. The new torpedo, the constitution, &c., of which is a secret belonging to the Navy Department, is attached to the end of this bar, and is exploded by electricity, and so arranged that a torpedo can be exploded every minute. The first experiment to-day was with 35 pounds of powder, the next with 100 pounds, both explosions causing a tremendous movement of the waters, throwing a considerable heddy of it about 50 feet in the air, and in the last trial blowing into fragments an improvised enemy's vessel. The experiments were pronounced entirely satisfactory, and the Secretary and naval officers compliment Lieut-Commander Matthews, in charge of the torpedocorps on the successful results of the experiments. The Nina carries a full complement of guns, and it is estimated that in an encounter she can desiroy a considerable heet of war vessels before she can be disabled.

A copy of the new Customs laws of the Argentine Republic has been furnished to the Government by its Minister, Mr. Garcia. The following articles are duty free Gold and silver, printed books, printing paper, plants of all kinds, fresh fruits, ice, firewood, charcoal, casks and staves, cattle for breeding, mairs and mairs flour, and all preparations specially intended for curing seab in abeep. The Executive may exempt from duties seeds for agriculture, articles for Divine worship

The Executive may exempt from daties seeds for agriculture, articles for Divine worship at the order of the clerical authority, scientific instruments, machinery for steamboats and mining purposes or new industries, furniture and utensits of emigrants and all other things for their establishment in the country. Ten per cent advalorem—Salt, coal, lumber, iron in sheets and bars, fencing-wire, plows, silks, unset precions stones, all articles mounted in gold and silver when such mounting increases their value by one-third. Twenty-five per cent ad valorem—All wines, spirits, liquors, vinegar, beer, sugar, tobacco, tea and coffee. Twenty per cent—on all articles not included in any of the above categories. The five per cent extra duties continue charged on salt, coal, plows, lumber and iron, as fixed by law of September, 1863, until the extinction of the loan made with the Provincial Bank for which these suties were specially created.

The President has appointed James H. Fisk as Commissioner to examine and report upon the Oregon Railroad Company, vice Jesse Applegate, declined.

There seems to be no doubt but that T. J. Durant of New-Orleans, will be appointed Judge for the Fifth Judicial District, including Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

FIRES. .

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN LEWISTON, ME. LEWISTON, Dec. 3 .- Early this morning, a fire was discovered in the store of T. M. Varley, in Lisbon-st. The building and stock were totally destroyed. The fire extended to a store adjoining, occupied by R. S. Ambrose, dry-goods, which was destroyed; the stock and fixtures in a large part were saved. Over Varley's store, M. D. Chaplin, an attorney, had his office and roomed there. He was not missed until after the tire, when his charred mains were discovered in the ruins.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN GALVESTON, TEXAS. GALVESTON, Dec. 3 .- A destructive fire occurred this morning consuming four entire blocks and three-fourths of two other blocks. The fire originated in the clothing establishment of Cohn Brothers, at the corner of Strand and Fremont-sts. A high wind from the orth-west prevailed, and the flames swept in a southerly direction, burning three blocks on Fremont-st. between Strand and Post-Office-sta., and three blocks be tween Strain and Fost-Omcessa, and three blocks between Mechanic; and Church-sts., and West and Twenty-fourth-sts., with the exception of the stores of T. E. Thompson, Sam Hanlon, J. Kennstein, E. F. George, W. F. Grossmayer, The Texas Express office, J. M. Conger, Price & Terry, C. H. Jordan, and Berbacker. A building on Mechanic-st., which was inoccupied, and Dennis Well's residence were the only residences saved on that thoroughlare.

oughtare.

* About 50 business firms and shopkeepers were burned out. The Merchants Mutual Insurance building, a theater, and the Metropolitan Hotel were destroyed. The loss is variously estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,500.

GENERAL SYNOD OF THE REFORMED CHURCH PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.-In the General Synod of the Reformed Church the subject of the reading of the Hymp-book was deferred until the next meeting. District Synods were authorized to annex the selection of hymns to their respective liturgies. A new district synod was constituted, donsisting of the Westmoreland, Clarion, St. Paul's, and West New-York classes. The new synod will meet in Pittsburgh, Pa., next February. The missionary operations, as far as the home work is concerned, were reported as in a promising condition, although the funds do not come up fully to the great demand.

In the afternoon session, a form of a charter for congression, as a constant of the configuration of the content of the c

come up fully to the great demand.

In the afternoon session, a form of a charter for congregations was reported and adopted. The attention of pastors was directed to the duty of giving certificates of dismission to all members leaving their charges, so that they may connect with the church at their new residences. The report on the state of the church was read and adopted. Connected with the General Syned are 31 classes 521 missisters, and 117,000 communicant members. In the evening session all the churches were directed to observe in a religious way all of the church festivals, Christmas, Good Friday, Easter, Ascension Day and Pentecost. The churches were also requested to forward their foreign missionary money to the German Evangelical Society of New-York. Thus closed one of the largest and most important meetings of the Reformed Church ever held in this country. The subject of liturgical worship with its underlying worship was the subject of controversy. The whole matter, including numerous appeals that grew out of it, was harmoniously and satisfactorily settled.

THE ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

CASE. ROCHESTER, Dec. 3 .- The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad suit is advancing slowly. Some half dozen witnesses have been examined in relation to the proceedings at the election for directors, held in Albany in September. The character of the in Albany in September. The character of the men who appeared with the stock certificates and voted, and the doings of the Inspectors and the managing men of the rival parties. Hamsey and Pisk, had been the subject of critical inquiry by the counsel engaged in conducting the cause. The testimony is voluminous. The indications are that the investigation, as to the transactions of the rival claimants for the control of the Hailroad, will be thorough and exhaustive.

MORMONS RETURNING TO KANSAS

St. Louis, Dec. 3 .- The Kansas City Journal ays: "A considerable number of Mormons from Salt Lake have come to Jackson County and settled near in dependence, where they formerly resided. They have re-covered some of their old property, including the temple ground, on which sate they propose to erect another place of worship. These Mormons repudiate polygamy."

THE METAIRIE RACES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 3 .- At the Metairie Course to-day, the hurdle race, two miles, was won by Lancer, beating Socks and Chalmette. The second race, Danovan, Betty Bay, Beneta, Whezinhant, and Larkin.

Average time, 1:472.

THE BIRLE IN THE SCHOOLS OF CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 3 .- Hon. Rufus King. his morning, delivered the closing argument for the plaintiffs in the School-Bible case. The Court took the case under advisement, and adjourned.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.Gen. Sheridan is slowly recovering his health, though still confined to his bed.

Scarlet fever is prevailing to such an ex-Maron, Macon County, Ill., that the public schoolsFourteen barges of coal for the cities of

ower Ohio sunk on Thursday night between Brown's island and Wellsburg. .Philip Flannigan has been found guilty der in the second degree for killing Col. Seybert, in elphia, in September last.

Prince Satsuma and suite from Japan will arrive in Chicago on Sunday, and remain there a day or two before proceeding eastward. The bark Kutsoff, from Bellingham Bay for San Francisco Nov. 4 with a cargo of coal, has been heard from since her sailing, and it is feared has been lost.

Burglars entered the house of E. H. Ball t Holyoke, Mass., on Thursday night, and robbed it 19,000 in Government bonds. Three men have been

. Yesterday Thomas Haslin of Philadelphia struck, his wife on the head with a hatchet and then cut his throat while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity. Haslin is in a critical condition.

.The officials of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, who were arrested for contempt, have been released, and the questions at issue between the rival Boards of Directors will be settled by the Supreme

.The steamer Colorado sailed from San

Crancisco for Panama to-day, with \$614,000 in treasure, of which \$427,000 are for England, \$10,000 for France, \$144,000 or South America, \$17,000 for Central America, and \$16,000 or Fanama. ... A shooting affray took place at Jackson,
Ark., last week between H. C. Lewis, formerly a Deputy
Futed States Marshal, and Deputy-Sheriff Ward, which
resulted in the death of the former and the wounding of
the latter. Whisky was the cause.

... At a meeting of the oil men at Titusville. Pennsylvania, on Thursday, resolutions were passed calling upon the people of this country and the oil interest to contribute a fund to purchase a homestead for Col. Drake, the discoverer of petroleum.

Mint during the month of November were 83,000 cances of gold and 48,000 cances of silver. Herhoded in the latter amount were a large lot of Japanese come sent here for re-colnage. The amount of coinage for the month was 11,648,000. .The deposits at the San Francisco BranchThe Pittsburgh Board of Trade have ap

struction of a railroad

pointed a committee to urge action on the subject of ship canal from Pittsburgh to Lake Eric. They have als

hip canni from rittsourgh to Lake Eric. They have also ppointed a committee to take measures toward the con-ruction of a railroad via the Connellaville Road to alondown, thence to Fairmount, West Virginia; thence o Grafton, and thence to Stanuton, Virginia, opening immunication with the South Atlantic Guif States.

Beecher and Mrs. Beecher, the Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Prof. Calvin E. Stowe of the Andover Theologica Seminary; the Rev. H. M. Field, D. D., editor of The Evangelist, Mrs. Elizabeth Ames, the sculptress, Mrs. Parton, Mrs. Stetson, and many others. Prof. Stowe was prepared to take part in the ceremony, but owing to the presence of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Frothingham, his services were not required. The services were opened by the Rev. O. B. Frothingham, who read selected portions from the Psalms and St. Paul's Epistles, and then made

the following remarks: REMARKS OF THE REV. O. B. PROTHINGHAM DEAR FRIENDS: We stand here at this moment in the presence of God. The world is not with us in this chamber, only that Great Spirit which searches all hearts, that kind Spirit which never hates, never deserts, never forgets. That infinite forgiveness which smoothes out all the rough places of our life and strengthens everything that is created, and welcomes all at last to the eternal arms. Let us feel that we are in the presence of the all holy eye. Let our thoughts be gentle, all our words be trustful, let our hopes be sweet, and pure, and high. Being asked

the elegral arms. Let us rough the states the design of the presence of the all holy eye. Let out thoughts be gentle, all our words be trusted to any a few words. It is not for any of us to go into the heart of this sorrow; the secret. It is not for any of us to go into the heart of this sorrow; the secret. It is not for any of us to go into the heart of this sorrow; the secret of it to him who show know the secret. It is not for any of us to go into the heart of this sorrow; the secret of the secret of it to him who show know the secret. It is not for any of us to go into the heart of this sorrow; the secret of the secret of it to him who show know the secret. It is not for any of us to go into the heart of this sorrow; the secret of the secret of it to him who show know the secret. It is not for any of us to go into the heart of this sorrow; the secret of the secret of it to him who had now know the secret. It is not for any of us go into the heart of this sorrow; the secret of the secret of it to him who had now know the heart of the secret of the secret of the secret of it to him who had now know the heart had now as the secret of them tenderly, casting upon them only the sweetest thought as we associate them with their father who lies here dead. Let us learn to share each others joys and sorhere dead. Let us learn to share each others joys and sorrows, to bear each others burdens, to forgive as we are for given, and to do what we may while we live together as brothers and sisters and eshilaren of the same great Father in Heaven. And may we do our best to allow no bitterness to spring up in our hearts and in the hearts of others to slay convictions, and perhaps break up society. And let us, with love and faith, and hope and comfort, help and sustain, remembering that here we are only trying to love them that we may live faithfully and truly in the world beyond. And so may our thoughts follow these friends as they carry these poor remains to mingle with their native dust, remembering that the spirit has atways been and is now with God.

BEMARKS BY THE REV. HENRY WARD DESCREE

BEMARKS BY THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER. If I believed that this man by whose corse I stand, had broken down the wall, and plucked the fairest flower in a eighbor's garden, and that he was struck dead for such erime, surely, I would say no word here to-day. I would offer prayer for the living, but let slience cover him as with a pall. I knew his services to the country, but I was not personally acquainted with him. I derive my information not from feverish paragraphs which fly about, but from true and high minded men and women, whose word is law to me, and who knew Mr. Richardson and Enew, from the very first step of that history which has led to this tragedy, his feelings, his motives and his actions; with whom he consulted from day to day, and to whom he hald bare his very heart, in respect to all the transactions connected with this unbappy history. They bear witness to his singular freedom from deceit, to his childish frankness, to his truth and honor, in not only all the relations of his life, but in the whole of this fatal affection. Upon such abundant testimony of many concurring friends, who well understand human life, and human nature, I believe him to have been upright. That he was imprudent, that his sytopathy carried him into ways which a nicer prudence, and a larger worldly wisdom would have eschewed, is hardly to be doubted. But, that he consciously violated any law of God, or any canon of morality which human society has thrown around the household, his most familiar friends utterly deny.

When death was drawing near, and I was called to unite him to ber who now sits desolate, overwhelmed with multiplied sorrows, I went with alacrity. I believed that she was both legally and morally justified in separation from a brutal husband, who, to excessive and outrageous personal abuse, had also furnished that one extreme ground of divorce which justifies it in the eyes about, but from true and high minded men and women,

lieved that she was both legally and morally justimed in separation from a brutal husband, who, to excessive and outrageous personal abuse, had also furnished that one extreme ground of divorce which justifies it in the eyes of all Christendom. And the facts and truth are held to be not the less real and morally justifying because size, for her children's sake, and for her own, shrank from the odious task of revealing and proving the extreme reasons moving her, and obtained a divorce on a repre-sentation of a part only of the reasons that existed for such a separation.

ach a separation.

I went often to the throne of grace during the angulah of my country's recent trial for those men who stood by her most fatthfully, and I vowed that they should be my her most fathing, and to voked mas day and that as long as I lived, come what night, if they carried themselves faithfully toward my native land, then, they should never lack a friend in me. There were two classes engaged in fighting that Rebellion; those who were in the field, and those who kept up the heart and then, they smould never mack at riched in the latter this two classes engaged in fighting that Reballion; those who were in the field, and those who kept up the heart and spirit of the country at home. Among the latter this man occupied a foremost place, and did his workshobly and well. And I am willing to stand by his side in this hour of darkness and disrepute. For, my friends, how strange is this hour. Death settles all empities in all ordinary cases; death reconciles bitterest foos, but here is a case where death creates enemies, and leaves no peace even in the grave. The hon in his strength and in his own fastnesses is able to defend himself, but no sconer has the cruel arrow of the houtsman had him low than he is set upon by every vite thing, every earth beetle, every fly, every crawling worm. Now that he is down, flesh flies are all around about him, and death, that is to most men a truce to old ennifies, is the very arraying of the battle against him. It is a shame, a sorrow, and a disgrace that it should be so. All the more need is there therefore that those who knew him, and knew that he was a pure and true man, should in this hour stand fearlessly for his integrity, and should not let her who bears his name go down in the darkness and trouble by reason of the misapprehensions and slanders that have failen upon him. He cares no more for it himself, but of there are children who bear his name; there is the household which must-loving much—soffer nuch; and there are faithful friends who are witnesses of his integrity. For their sakes we stand here to-day, not as by a felon, but as with a man worthy to be loved. In taking my farewell of this corpse, I believe that I take leave of a man whom one need not be ashamed to call a friend. Let us unite in prayer.

PRAMER BY THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER. s unite in prayer. PRAYER BY THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Holy and just Thou art O God. Thine eye pierces all concealment and all obscurity. Thou can'st read the secrets which are hidden from men. We must once more draw near to Thee. O Thou that givest liberty in times of trouble we hear no voice, we reach out and find no hand that we can touch, yet Thou dost come to us fulfilling the promises Thou hast made. He pleased in Thy providence to clear away all doubts and darsness that have settled on Thy servant who lies before us. He pleased to establish truth and justice, and we beseech of Thee O Lord our God that Thou wilt spread abroad throughout the community, asitated and form with

various discordant reports, a placid mind, a clearer judgment, and more temperate feeling. Especially for that handmaid would we pray. Never leave her, never forsake her, and may there be no day so dark, and ne hour so desolate that she may not find that consolation which alone can come from Thee. We pray for those who bear his name. May there be those who will take care of them, and may life bring its blessings to them. We beseech Thee that Thou will draw near to all those whose friendship has been grievously wounded. And may they have that divine blessing which maketh rich and addeth no sorrow. Oh for the spirit of God among men, and for larger trust; oh for more simplicity and truth. Nor would we forget him who lies imprisoned. In this hour of our sadness and sorrow, oh God remember him with forgiveness, and screw, oh God remember him with forgiveness, and graciousness, and kindness, and overrule all events that are yet to transpire for the furtherance of truth and justice. And to the Pathes, Son, and Holy Spirit will be the praise, forever, Amen.

At the conclusion of Mr. Beecher's prayer, an opportunity was given to view the body, of which many availed themselves. The remains, accompanied by the relatives, were taken on the evening boat to Norwich, whence they were to be carried by rail to Frankinwhence they were to be carried by rail to Franklin-

Mass., and interred in the old City Mills grave-yard. The relatives and friends of Mr. Richardson speak in the warmest terms of the kindness of the various members of the Stetson family. In a hundred ways they showed their sympathy and sorrow, and always without solicitation. At the office of the Astor House all inquiries about Mr. Richardson were cheerfully answered, though they frequently exceeded a thousand in the course of a

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE. THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS-CONGRESS TO BE

MEMORIALIZED FOR A NIAGARA SHIP CANAL. RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 3 .- In the Board of Trade this morning, Mr. Monroe of Dubuque had the floor on the unfinished business of yesterday, being the resolution for a double-track railway from the center of the source of grain and produce in the West to the Atlantic scaboard. He showed that a double-track road 1,200 miles long, with trains starting every five minutes, having 3,000 trains on the track, with 54,000 cars in constant motion, 365 days in the year, would have a capacity of only 15,750,000 tuns each way; while the Virginia water line, with boats of 280 tuns, and double locks, and used only 300 days in the year, would have a capacity of over 16,000,000 tuns each way. The whole subject was then laid on the table by a vote of 30 to 13. The nineteenth proposition-a Niagara ship canal-was considered. A resolution was offered by Mr. Bagley of Detroit, urging upon Congress the necessity of constructing a ship canal around Niagara Falls,

and diminish their habilities. This will not disturb industry, but only check fliegitimate speculation. If it is not done, then the niternatives are bankruptcy and repudiation. He advocated the issue of four per cent thirty year bonds, payable in gold, principal and inter-est, which could be sold for greenbacks, and the green-

backs thus drawn in.

Mr. Dore of Chicago argued that Congress should au-

backs thus drawn in.

Mr. Dore of Chicago argued that Congress should authorize the collection of daties on imports—say one-third or one-half—in greenbacks, and also to advertise, if gold to-day is 22, that he will seil gold the first of the next month at one or two cents less, and the first of each succeeding month one or two cents less than the month preceding. This, he thought would do away with the difference between gold and currency.

Mr. Opdyke of New York thought the safest return to specie payment was to be found in carefully maintaining the value of the currency, neither expanding nor contracting its volume, but growing up to it by the increase of industry and commerce, which every year necessarily brings nearer resumption. Mr. Ropes's plan of a return by the issue of four per cent thirty-year bonds, with which to draw in greenbacks, would be a failure. If we should double our currency to-day, before a year passed away money would be just as scarce and prices as high. He invocad making an equitable distribution of the currency throughout the country. He believed we had to-day about as good a currency as we ever had in this country. [Applause.] The National Banking system is, in all points, an improvement on the oil system. As for greenbacks, he thought, from the favor in which they were held by

fectod.

Mr. Chittenden of New-York, said the only course that ever promised safe resumption of specie payment was the plan of Secretary McCailoch. That was abundoned with what he feared would be a disastrose result. Speculation in gold should be stopped by act of Congress, and that is the only possible solution of the financial question. There, had not been a time in 25 years in business in New-York when there was so little feeling of prespecity, notwithstanding the show of legal reserve in the banks there. He beheved a sudden demand for \$10,000,000 in greenbacks would smash them. He believed the Government ought to march straightforward to the establishment of an honest currency, and every careful man should be getting ready to meet this action by curtailing his indebtedness. He believed that from Washington, next Monday, words would be heard foul washington, next Monday, words would be heard foul washing this purpose on the part of the Government.

Mr. Taylor of St. Paul advocated a special 50 years gold loan by the tovernment, the first use of the proceeds of which would be a redemption of its notes. He did not think \$5,000,000 of this loan would be not before the Government promises to 'pay would be as good as gold. The banks should then be required to redeem their notes in specie or United States notes. Four o'clock arriving, the Board adjourned until to morrow.

The ball given in home of the Board of Trade to-night, at the Exchange Hotel, by the citizens, was a spicudial affair, and was largely attended. fected.

Mr. Chittenden of New-York, said the only course that

LOSS OF THE STEAMER D. C. HASKINS. The steamer Fah Kee, arrived at this port, brings a part of the crew of the steamer D. C. Haskins, which left this port Nov. 15 for San Francisco, and foundered in the Guif Stream when only two days out. After all hope of saving the Haskins was two days out. dered in the Guif Stream when only two days out. After all hope of saving the Haskins was given up, the officers and crew made preparations to leave the vessel. The first boat inunched was swamped and destroyed along side; another left with four persons, and was sot afterward seen. The captain's boat, with himself, the first-assistant engineer, and 10 men left the ship at 10 p. m., and steered N. E. till they were picked up by the schooner Grassmers on the 19th, and were laided at Bermuda on the 27th. The steward and two seamen were drowned along side the schooner by the upsetting of the boat. The captain now lies ill at Bermuda. The remainder of the crew of the Haskins were brought to this port by the steamship Fah Kee. Eighteen men were left on board by the captain, construcing a raft to leave the steamer. The D. C. Haskins was a river steamer, 1100 tuns burden, was the tended to run on the Sacramento River, and owned by parties in San Francisco.

ROBBERY OF AN ELECTION INSPECTOR. About 6 p. m. yesterday, a gang of about 56 roughs entered the registering place of the VIth Election District of the Ninth Ward, at No. 1 Christopher-st., and while a number of them seized and held Mr. William Carpenter, one of the inspectors of registry, others of the gang robbed him of a wallet containing nearly \$200, with which they made their escape. No arrests were

AFFRAY BETWEEN EMIGRANT RUNNERS. Last evening Thomas Enright, residing at the orner of Conrtlandt and West-sts., quarreled with Richard Hurley, a rival emigrant runner, residing at No. 25 Hubert-st., in the saloon No. 75 Courtinudest, and during the afray Hurley stabled Enright in the thigh, causing a very serious wound, and stabled him also in the hand. Euright's wounds were dressed, and he was then taken home.